

War Intelligence Bureau Planned Under Stimson

9 Secret Service Branches To Be Placed Under One Head

\$489,000 Fund Asked

Experts Declare Appropriation Inadequate in View of Work in Hand

By C. W. GILBERT

Washington, Aug. 2.—A National War Intelligence Bureau is being created under Secretary Baker in the War Department. Henry L. Stimson, of New York, former Secretary of War, is virtually in not nominal at the head of it.

There is a request from the War Department in the new \$5,000,000,000 estimate of war expenses for \$489,000 for the intelligence bureau.

The new bureau is a development of the last few days. And it is characteristic of the trend of things here, toward the concentration of power in the hands of the Secretary of War, that Mr. Baker has been favored by the President in the placing of this highly important organization.

When the war broke out there were nine different secret service bureaus in the government. Each bureau was jealous of all the others and each Cabinet officer was desirous, if the war should develop one single dominating bureau, to have that bureau in his department.

Out of this confused situation the best system that could be framed was a gentlemen's agreement between all the nine secret services to cooperate and as far as practicable to divide the field among them.

Put Under One Head

The President has solved the problem by providing money from the funds which are subject to his discretion for the expansion of the War Department's secret service bureau. In addition to this a specific appropriation of \$489,000 is asked for in the additional war estimates recently brought before Congress.

The gentlemen's agreement will go on and all the rival bureaus will keep up. But it is expected by those who are supporting the War Department intelligence bureau as the beginning of a service on such a scale as this country's position in the war requires, that the other bureau will become mere departmental detective bureaus of steadily decreasing importance. Something like this happened in England, where out of a similar situation in one powerful bureau a naval officer was the final evolution.

The appropriation asked for is comparatively small. Men who are familiar with the scope of the work that needs to be done feel that at least

\$5,000,000 should be provided. It is possible to form some conception of the extent of England's expenditures on a similar service when it is explained that in one neutral country England is spending \$20,000,000 a year to keep herself informed of German activities there and with regard to the supplies which reach Germany thence.

Good Spies Costly

A good intelligence service man costs from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year. Besides salaries there will be expenses for administration, expenses for traveling and for conducting investigations. So it is clear that no large number of paid investigators can be employed if the appropriation is only \$489,000. Of course, considerable use can be made of volunteer efforts. And to a large extent it will not be necessary to duplicate the work of the Allies in covering certain foreign territory.

Still, if this country is to have first hand intelligence, upon which it must depend for important decisions, it must have at least some agents in Europe. The government's utter ignorance of conditions in Russia during the last few critical weeks has been evident to all observers here, and might have been full of peril. Then there are Mexico and South America, in which Germany is probably active, and of which we have no adequate means of intelligence. As for our own country with its innumerable enemy residents we have no intelligence organization even with the utmost use of volunteers, which is hardly more than make a beginning.

A courageous policy is as much needed as an organization. Up to the present the government has only arrested enemy aliens against whom evidence of specific violations of the law could be produced. A real intelligence bureau by the evidence which will show the need of a sterner policy.

Royalty Wedding Bars Are Lowered by War

Kings May Again Take Brides from Proletariat with Impunity

Now that the German matrimonial market is happily taboo to most of the world's royalties, there is some prospect that our own kings and princes may once more look for their brides within our own empire, as in the days before the Royal Marriage act of 1772 placed such a formidable barrier in the way of the unfettered choice of a wife, says "Pearson's Weekly" of London.

It does not require any great familiarity with our history to quote many cases in which a fair subject has been brought within the circle of royalty by the magic of a wedding ring; since Katharine Swynford was wooed and won by John of Gaunt—a union, which their great-grandson, Henry VII, based his claim to the throne.

The fourth of our Edwards found a bride after his own heart in Elizabeth Woodville, a lady of modest birth and a widow to boot; and did not Richard III and his brother, Clarence, lead to the altar two daughters of the Earl of Warwick, known to history as the "King-makers"?

Of Henry VIII's half dozen spouses four were the daughters of his subjects. Anne Boleyn, who lost her head as the result of losing her heart to the uxorious Henry, was a descendant of earls and nobles; and Catherine Howard, a daughter of London City; Jane Seymour, a daughter of Sir John Seymour, a valiant soldier; Catherine Howard had a Duke of Norfolk for uncle, and Catherine Parr was the beautiful daughter of an old North Country house.

Thus, if our future kings and princes look for their wives at home or over the seas in our colonies, they will have precedent, as well as popularity, to commend their wisdom.

Will Limit Food For Neutrals to Bare Necessities

Northern European Nations Asked to Outline Conditions There

Norway Offers Ships

Dr. Nansen Says Scandinavian Country Will Carry Supplies to the Allies

Washington, Aug. 2.—Full information concerning food conditions in the Northern European neutral countries has been asked of the neutrals by the United States in notes handed to their diplomatic representatives here.

The American government's plans for rationing the neutrals through its control of exports will be finally determined on after replies are received. The information sought concerns the exact food needs of those countries, their food production capacity, and details of their export and import trade of the last few years.

The intention of the United States is to hold food exports to the neutrals to their bare necessities, to prevent American foodstuffs or food they replace from reaching Germany. Only actual food deficiencies will be made up from America, and assurances will be demanded that no American-produced food is reexported or used to supplant food that is exported.

Quick responses to the notes are looked for since at present no shipments to the neutrals are permitted to leave American ports, and some of the countries are badly in need of grain.

Nansen Pleads for Norway

Norway's case was put before this government to-day by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the Norwegian mission here, who, in his country, facing starvation, was ready to release a million tons of shipping in return for the privilege of importing. Norway, Dr. Nansen said, needs sugar, fats and grain, and will guarantee that none of these things are sent to Germany.

The Dutch government, too, is willing to exchange ships for food, but does not want Dutch ships sent into the submarine zone.

The object of the special mission from Norway, headed by Dr. Nansen, is to arrive at an understanding which will assure to Norway the elements that are necessary to the sustenance of her people and for the maintenance of their industries.

Norway is exporting to Germany, under an agreement with England, large quantities of fish, but very little else. Dr. Nansen declared to-day, she will starve unless she obtains fats, grain and sugar from the United States. For countries, coal and iron are her paramount needs. None of these commodities are exported from Norway to Germany, either directly or indirectly, he said. Norway is willing to give it.

Dr. Nansen hinted that his country looks with favor on an arrangement whereby Norwegian shipping would be available for Allied use, should such an arrangement be deemed advisable, an exchange for the privilege of importing necessary commodities from America. The fact is, he stated, Norway has an enormous amount of tonnage in excess of her own needs, and this has been principally in the hands of the Allies since the commencement of the war.

Ships Not British Owned

It was stoutly denied by Dr. Nansen that a single ton of Norwegian shipping is British-owned. Norwegians are very jealous, he said, of their ownership of their ships. It had been declared by Count von Bernstorff while he was Ambassador to the United States from Germany that fully 70 per cent of Norway's ships were British-owned, and he cited this alleged fact as one of the chief reasons for submarine attacks upon Norwegian vessels. Dr. Nansen stated that at the commencement of the war Norway's merchant marine amounted to 2,000,000 tons and that one-third of it had fallen victim to Germany's submarine operations. Most of the ships so lost, he said, were serving the Allies when attacked.

Dr. Nansen expects to end his mission to this country and return to Norway when the objects of his visit shall have been realized. He has not yet begun formal negotiations, but at a conference at the State Department a series of plans were outlined for a series of conferences, which will include several of this government's war organizations, such as the Exports Council and the Shipping Board.

Dr. Nansen, in response to a series of questions, said, in part: "First of all I see in the American newspapers that the United States must have guarantees that products from the United States must not be re-exported. It never has been the case in Norway that imports from this country have been re-exported, either directly or indirectly. Norway has not exported foodstuffs at all in recent years. She has not had them to spare."

Food Items Most Needed

"Grain, sugar and fats are the three heavy items of Norway's food imports. It is quite true the imports of foodstuffs from the United States have increased very much during the war, but it is also true that before the war we got them from other countries which are now shut off from trading with us, and at present we have no other country to go to for them except the United States. Formerly we got grain, for instance, from Russia and from Australia, but we get none from Russia now and very little from Australia."

"The fact that our imports from the United States have increased during the war does not mean that our total imports have increased. Exportation of fats, grain and sugar is wholly prohibited; no licenses are issued for them. What we want first of all is foodstuffs, because Norway does not produce enough to live on. Our chief needs are carbohydrates, which are found in wheat and sugar, and fats. If they are cut off, it will mean starvation."

"All of our shipping has been to the benefit of the Allies. No Norwegian tonnage, not one ship, is now tied up in port except what is held up in British ports. All our ships are going almost entirely, I can say, between the Allies and the United States, except what is necessary for our own needs."

"My hope is to come to some agreement with the United States on the lines we have with the government of Great Britain."

College Sports on War Basis, Pledged at Baker's Request

Association Adopts War Secretary's Advice That All Students Receive Athletic Training Instead of Specialized Few—New System Will Be Revolutionary

By W. O. MCCEEHAN

Washington, Aug. 2.—College sports practically were conscripted to-day at the meeting of the Collegiate Athletic Association here. Acting on the recommendation of Secretary of War Baker, the delegates unanimously passed resolutions which will revolutionize the system of college athletics for the duration of the war and perhaps for all time.

Under the new recommendations of the Collegiate Athletic Association the spirit of college sports from now on will not be to produce winning football teams and crews, but to make every man in the colleges an athlete according to his capabilities. This will be achieved by increasing intra-mural sports.

Judging from the meeting there will be no big intercollegiate football games this year or next. Intercollegiate contests which produce a maximum of rooters and a minimum of participants are doomed not only for the period of the war but for all time. College sports will now involve the entire undergraduate body. "Every student an athlete" will be the new slogan.

The day of the highly paid professional coach is done and there will be no fear of proselytism. If the recommendations of the Collegiate Athletic Association are followed out, college sports will be placed in the proper category and remain there.

Text of Resolutions

The resolutions, which were gone over carefully by Lieutenant Colonel Palmer E. Pierce, chairman of the association, and which were passed without a dissenting vote, follow: "Whereas, college athletics, as stated by Secretary Baker in his address to the conference are of great use in developing the qualities of a good soldier;

"Resolved, that we recommend to the colleges that the programme of athletics for the coming year be continued with increased efforts to develop athletics for all students, rather than for a chosen few, and that the schedule of intercollegiate sports be carried out so far as local conditions allow, care being taken not to interfere with the military training of the students or to conflict with the military interests of the nation. That we recommend that there be no pre-season coaching during the coming academic year. That training tables be given up. That professional coaching and other expenses incidental thereto be reduced to a minimum. That the number of officials of intercollegiate games and their fees be kept as low as possible. That the association reiterate its belief in the eligibility rules which it has already endorsed, including the freshman rule, and recommends that there be no lowering of eligibility standards because of existing conditions."

Baker's Recommendations

Newton G. Baker, Secretary of War, outlined the attitude of the War Department toward college athletics, and his recommendations were adopted almost literally. Secretary Baker said, in part: "College athletics are not merely a means of diversion and recreation. American college athletics, have developed in the last score of years, as compared with the college boy of fifty years ago. We have in training camps forty thousand men. Most of

them are men of collegiate experience. Very few have had military experience. I visited one of these camps three days after it was organized. I was amazed at the ease with which these men adapted themselves to the military life. In a few days they acted like seasoned soldiers. They adapted themselves to discipline almost automatically. Where it would have taken the raw soldier a long time, the spirit of team play which had been engendered in the men by college athletics made this possible.

"When the British and French officers were here they visited these camps, and said that nowhere in the whole world can so many men so quickly acquire the spirit of military life.

"We will call together an army of two million men. They will need recreation, for they will have some leisure. They must have a healthy environment, and what are we going to do to keep them wholesome?"

"The answer is immediate. The colleges have solved the problem for us by their development of a system of athletics which is a distinct contribution of the colleges to a national need. You are troubled about the academic life of the nation during the war. War is a young man's business. In the Civil War the average age of the men on both sides was less than twenty-two years. Most of them were from eighteen to twenty-one. It is more so now than ever that young men must do the fighting. We ought not to hamper them. We must face it.

"So far as the colleges by any inducement can maintain the flow of students and keep the classrooms filled it is an obligation of patriotism for them to do so. One of these inducements is college athletics. It is highly important that this college athletic programme be continued to equip young men for the reception of military training. I hope there will be no suggestion of the abandonment of college athletics."

"But there is one great criticism of college athletics. The wrong men are trained, for the big, strong, husky men are the ones who are taken and who are made specialists. The weak and the unathletically inclined are left to fill the bleachers. Star teams and specialized athletes, while good and valuable in their way, are not numerous enough to make a difference. "College athletics should be made to spread over the entire student body. The gospel of college athletics should be athletics for all."

Whole Harvard Squad Enlisted
Fred Moore, representing Harvard University, reported that the entire football squad of Harvard was now in the service. "I wish to deny the canard that Harvard is afraid to play football this year," he said. "We have no football players, this is all."

Dean Howard C. McLenahan and Joseph T. Raycroft, representing Princeton, said that the same conditions existed at Princeton. Yale was not represented. But it is known that every prominent Yale athlete is now in some branch of the service.

While the resolutions passed by the conference are in no way mandatory, the recommendations of the Collegiate Athletic Association always have been accepted as law by the important universities. The new policy for college sports does not mean that they will play a less important part in college life but they will be less spectacular, more democratic and more practical.

"We must preserve athletics," said Lieutenant Colonel Pierce. "We must make every potential soldier an athlete in these days of the return to hand-to-hand fighting."

U. S. Commission To Investigate Cost of Flour

Federal Trade Body to Leave for Minneapolis in a Few Days

Baking Industry Next

Senate Amendments Stricken Out of Food Bill by the House

Washington, Aug. 2.—The Federal Trade Commission will begin next week a flour milling investigation as a part of its general food inquiry. A corps of investigators under Dr. E. O. Merchant, of the commission, will leave for Minneapolis within a few days. Other agents of the commission will go later to Chicago.

Decision to go into the subject of milling costs was reached after a conference with officials of the food administration, at the request of which the commission will take up soon also the subject of cost and trade conditions in the baking industry.

Conferees on the first food administration bill, providing for a national food survey and appropriations to stimulate production, reached an agreement to-day. House appropriations of \$14,770,000 were reduced to \$11,340,000 and several Senate amendments eliminated.

Among Senate amendments stricken out was that opening public lands in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah and South Dakota to entry without further classification and the authorization for construction of a weir in the Colorado River for Imperial Valley interests. The provision prohibiting creation of new forest reserves in New Mexico and Arizona without Congressional action also was eliminated, but that allowing irrigators on private lands to secure water from government projects without actually residing on their land was retained.

Munch Has Egg Mystery

Munch, short of beer, finds temporary comfort in the excitement of an egg mystery, which fills columns in his papers and usurped the whole time of the town council meeting, says "The Daily Mail" of London. On a common outside the town was recently deposited at the dead of night a pile of eggshells, six feet high and some twenty feet square. It is estimated that they were the remains of at least 13,000 eggs. The police theory is that the eggs rotted in the hands of a hoarder, who sought thus to conceal his heinous crime. The town council assures the people that the mystery will be tracked to its lair.

Soldiers to Harvest Hay

It was yesterday announced at Ormskirk, for the benefit of West Lancashire farmers, that 450 soldiers, many with practical experience in agriculture, would arrive in Preston to-night for the hay harvest, which is now beginning. Farmers wanting the services of these men should apply to Sir Harcourt E. Clark Preston, at once, or to the secretary of the local War Agriculture Committee. The men are to be paid a minimum of 5s. per day without board, or 2s. 6d. per day with board. An officer will be attached to every fifty men.—London Morning Post.

Continuing Today and Concluding Tomorrow at 1 P. M.

The Semi-Annual Sale of Saks-Made Suits For Men

Former Prices: \$25, \$23 and \$20

Reduced to \$17

Every suit is from the present season's regular stock, and was well worth the price originally asked for it. At the reduced price, \$17, this is an extraordinary offering, and no man should fail to take advantage of such a remarkable opportunity. (Small charge for alterations)

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

House Holds Up 'Dry' Amendment

Prohibition Leaders Throw It Out of Programme Until December

Washington, Aug. 2.—National prohibition by constitutional amendment was hung up in the House to-day by the prohibition leaders themselves.

The resolution to submit the proposal to the states, passed yesterday by the Senate, was put out of the programme for the present session, and will not come up until the regular session in December.

Plans to reconvene the Democratic caucus and reverse its decision to consider only war legislation were abandoned because it was believed delaying action until the next session will help the prohibition cause.

Representative Randall, of California, the only prohibition member of Congress, issued a statement to-day declaring that "the friends of national prohibition have been flummied by the liquor lobby in the constitutional amendment adopted in the Senate yesterday." He added that "a great jollification" was held by liquor representatives in a Washington hotel last night, and that a well defined rumor had sprung up that the six-year clause added on Senator Harding's motion was really written by the brewers' attorneys.

"The joker is not in the six-year handicap itself," said Mr. Randall, "although that is without precedent in

history. The Harding clause provides that 'this article shall be inoperative unless ratified within six years.' The impression is that the prohibition amendment would not become a part of the Constitution unless so ratified. The fact is that it will become a part of the Constitution if ratified after the time limit, but will be inoperative. This promises long years of litigation. The whole campaign to secure ratification by the states will be clouded by this uncertain language.

"The duty of the House of Representatives is clear. Throw out the Harding clause entirely."

Safeguard Lake of Woods

Joint Commission Proposes to Maintain Water Level

On the boundary between the United States and Canada, about midway between the coasts, lies the little known Lake of the Woods, one of the most picturesque bodies of water in America and one of large economic importance to the United States and Canada. Because various problems pertaining to the lake and its level have arisen, an international joint commission was appointed some years ago, and recently, after extensive investigations and hearings, has reported to the two governments concerned.

This report recommends, among other things, that a certain water level be maintained. This level is established with due regard to the water power which the commission recognized as the dominant interest of the region. The recommendations provide for the utilization of this lake, and others, as immense reservoirs for power purposes.

While this will damage some farm land it is proposed to fully compensate those who suffer. It is proposed also to fully safeguard navigation and the fisheries.—Popular Mechanics.

An Unusual Opportunity in Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at \$27.50

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They have arrived—fresh from the tailors' benches.

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Sweden Cuts Exports

New Regulations to Prevent Metals Leaving Country

Stockholm, Aug. 2.—New regulations prohibiting exports were issued by the

Swedish government to-day. They prohibit the exportation of nearly all sorts of machinery, nautical and electrical instruments, musical and photographic apparatus, door wanes and picture frames "which contain any other base metal than iron."

Other articles included in the list are pine cones, rag pup, wooden or fibre shoe soles, telephons and telegraph apparatus and railroad and street railway coaches.

The purpose of the new prohibition is to prevent brass, lead, copper, nickel and other base metals leaving the country.

Danzig Landlords Go on Strike

The commandant of the fortress of Danzig recently decreed that house owners were debarred from raising rents for the period of the war, says "The Daily Mail" of London. As he declined to rescind the order the landlords have arbitrarily terminated the leases of hundreds of tenants, who will

be shortly be evicted and confronted by the prospect of homelessness.

High Standard Planned For Military Aero Schools

High standards of scholarships are to be maintained in the six government schools in military aeronautics which have recently been opened at the universities of Illinois, Ohio, Texas, California, Cornell and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As a special incentive, those who attain a certain grade will be awarded a certificate marked "Passed with Honor."

During the first eight weeks of the course, while the pupils remain on the ground, they will study such subjects as the care and operation of engines for aircraft, the theory of flight, "cross-country and general flying, including meteorology, astronomy and photography, as well as gunnery and bombing, signalling and wireless. Each student will be required to write a written examination before he graduates.—Popular Mechanics.

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